The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870. NO. 41.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

The Seat of War Transferred for the Time to Paris.

Dissatisfaction With Napoleon's Generalship Rapidly Increasing.

Soldiers of the National Guard Fraternize With the Angry Populace.

The Prince Imperial and the Empress' Jewels Sent to London for Safety.

A Dictatorship Proposed With General Trochu as Supreme Head.

A New and Reactionary Ministry Announced in the Corps Legislatif.

Latest Reports from the Armies in the Field.

AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Prince Imperial of France has arrived in London, and is now at the French legation in charge of W. F. Smith, the Emperor's confidential agent. [illegible]

[illegible]

PRUSSIA.

[illegible]

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 9, via PARIS, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

NEW YORK.

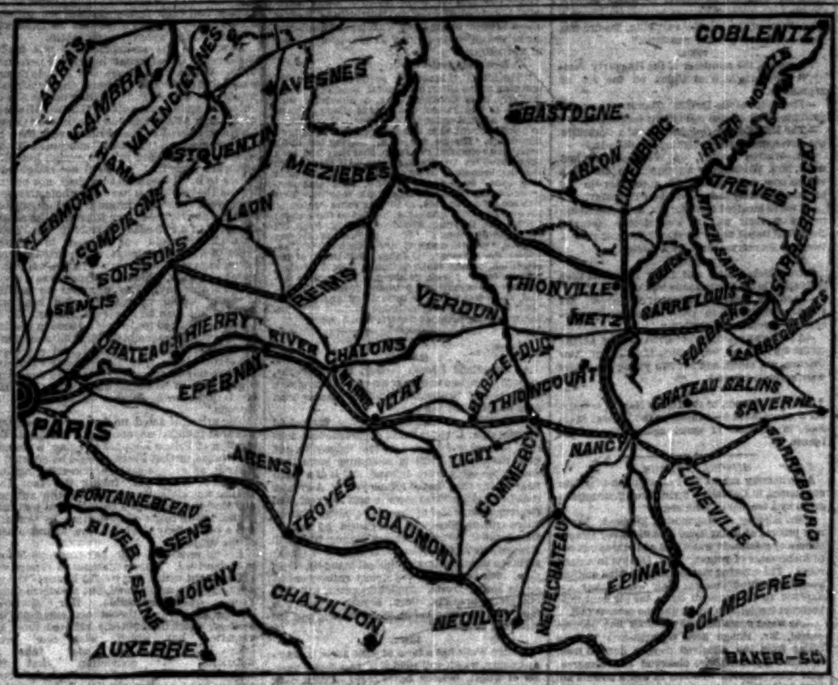
Another Marked Decline in Gold.

Closing Price, 116 1-8.

Sudden Demand for Five-Twenties in Paris.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—[illegible]



THE SEAT OF WAR IN FRANCE.

The above map shows the principal points in the theatre of war in Europe, which is now transferred to French soil, though begun for the understood purpose of acquiring territory from Germany. The map is on a scale of thirty-five English miles to the inch, and includes most of the points of recent operations.

Strasbourg, the place in which a portion of the French army was invested by the Prussian forces at the date of last advices, lies outside the right-hand limits of the map, about seventeen miles east of Saverne. It is distant [illegible] English miles, in a straight line, from Paris, the French capital, which is shown on the left hand margin of the map. Chalons (Sur Marne), where Louis Napoleon established his headquarters on Saturday last, is about half way between the two cities.

There are three principal routes over which the German army could proceed to Paris. The most direct is from Sarrebourg through Luneville, Nancy, Commercy, and Bar Le Duc, to Vitry, and thence nearly along the river Marne, leaving Reims a few miles to the northward. This line crosses the southern end of the Argonne range of mountains (generally called the Ardennes), which runs nearly north from Commercy to Mezieres. The southern line bends through Chaumont and Troyes, and has the advantage of being more nearly level. The third, or northern, line runs from Thionville to Mezieres, near which place it crosses the Ardennes, through a break in the range, and thence through Reims to Paris. This line offers the advantage of a more circuitous route to approach Paris from the north—its most vulnerable point.

The line from Nancy to Thionville—about forty-two miles long—is the one on which the interest of the war centres at present. It lies across both the central and northern routes, and its medial point, Metz, is the place at which the next great struggle may be expected to occur. The French will make a determined stand there, if anywhere, to oppose the march of the victorious Prussian legions westward to the capital. Should the Prussians gain a decisive victory there, they might be harassed in their march through the mountain regions, but all the efforts of the French could not prevent them from thundering at the gates of Paris, scarcely 180 miles distant, within a week.

The possession of Metz is, therefore, very important, and we may expect one of the bloodiest battles of modern history to be fought within its precincts, unless a truce be proclaimed before the fray begins. That could only occur on the abdication or deposition of Napoleon, and perhaps not in that event. It is no wonder that both armies are gathering in force in that neighborhood, each waiting with bated breath for the greatest possible strength before entering on what may prove to be a second Waterloo.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A TOTTERING EMPIRE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

POLITICAL.

Iowa State Democratic Convention—Resolutions and Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

Ohio Republican State Convention—Nomination of State Officers—The Resolutions.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Congressional Canvass in the Fifth Illinois Congressional District.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Nebraska State and Congressional Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

State and Congressional Nominations in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

INDIANA.

Camp Meeting Near Indianapolis—Order of Red Men—Reciprocal Railroad Contract—Quick Railroad Time—Senator Morton's Speaking Appointment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

Logansport and the Chicago File Works.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 10.—[illegible]

Frightful Accident at Charlestown.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

THE WEST.

Silver En Route to London—Terrible Accident on the Kansas Pacific Railroad—Six Persons Killed and as Many Wounded.

OMAHA, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

MISSOURI.

Arrival of President Grant and Party in St. Louis—Millers' and Shippers' Protective Association.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

Election in the Eighth Judicial District—Session of the Teachers' Institute.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Conviction of the Murderer.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

The Nashotah Bastardy Case—The Rev. Wolf Held in Five Thousand Dollars Bail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

Ex-Secretary Seward En Route to China.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

Receipts and Exports at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR For Advertising.

[illegible]

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.

[illegible]

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Northern Transportation Co.

EXCURSION STEAMERS.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN, D. H. Davis, Master,

[illegible]

SALE OF JEWELRY.

BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY

Still continues at No. 45 CLARK-ST. All kinds of Jewelry selling below cost. Every article warranted to be what salesmen represent.

ROBERT H. JENKINS, Assignee.

PROFESSIONAL.

ANTON NEUBERG, Dentist,

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

CUT THIS OUT!

AND PUT IN YOUR POCKET, PUT UP IN YOUR OFFICE, OR SEND TO YOUR FRIEND.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

"EXCELSIOR."

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Shirts to Measure, Extra, Durable, and Perfect in Fit.

AMERICAN LIVERY ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED.

ELY,

TAILOR, DRAPER, AND IMPORTER OF FINE WOOLLENS FOR MEN'S WEAR,

3 & 4 Washington-st., Chicago.

Our Fall Importations are now Arriving.

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THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New York.)

"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING, Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.,

NEW YORK CITY.

[illegible]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

Accounts of Western Bankers and Merchants are solicited, and prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to us.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.

DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

[illegible]

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE & SHEET LEAD, Bar & Pig Lead,

RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL, GROUND OIL CAKE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER CARLINGFORD FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Bank Charter for Sale,

[illegible]

HAY. HAY.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO LIFE INSURANCE MEN.

[illegible]

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

[illegible]

BIRDS.

ATTENTION! A SPLENDID LOT OF YOUNG MOCKING BIRDS, WARRANTED MALE, AT FRED. KAEMPFER'S Bird Store, 137 Madison-st.

ORGANS.

BURDETT ORGANS.

[illegible]

Burdett Combination Organ.

[illegible]

LYON & HEALY.

[illegible]

COAL.

COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, Notre Dame, Indiana,

[illegible]

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

[illegible]

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

French and English Boarding and Day School,

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Seven Per Cent Consolidated Mortgage

SINKING FUND BONDS.

[illegible]

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

18 Broad-st., New York.

MONEY

[illegible]

STOVES AND FURNACES.

BRILLIANT BASE BURNER,

WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IS

The Best Coal Stove.

[illegible]

J. F. RATHBONE & CO,

100 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The St. Joseph Flouring Mill,

[illegible]

FLOURING MILL.

Also, a New Distillery, for Sale, in St. Peter, Minn.

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED,

Several Copies of the CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE (not the Daily or Tri-Weekly) of April 6, 1870, for which we will pay 25c per copy. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago.

WANTED.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

HIGHLAND PARK.

[illegible]

Norwood Park

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE, HIGHLAND PARK.

[illegible]

CAMP MEETING.

CAMP MEETING AT DESPLAINES.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Full Details of the War in Europe.

For the Week Ending August 10.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONARY.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

[illegible]

Harbor Improvements, Galveston, [illegible]

[illegible]

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

[illegible]

WM. C. DOW,

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870.

The office files of the THE WEEKLY (not the Daily or Tri-Weekly) TRIBUNE of April 6, 1870, having been mislaid, the subscriber who will first send us a copy of that number shall be credited with three months' subscription.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE SMITH.

The world has long been divided in opinion upon the question whether the present Emperor of the French is a great man, or only a little man with a great name—whether he is the nephew of his uncle or of some other man—whether the hold which he has maintained upon the French people has been the result of his own sagacity or of the force of circumstances—whether he would be equal to a really great emergency, if it should confront him, or not. That he is wholly devoid of moral principle, that he is utterly regardless of truth, and that he cannot be bound by the most solemn oaths, is universally known and conceded. Lest there should be any doubt in the minds of his contemporaries as to the baseness and depravity of his nature, he has, within a few days, precipitated two great nations into a causeless and devastating war, and to make the worst exhibition of himself that the human mind can conceive, he has taken his infant son, a boy of fourteen years, to the theatre of war, to familiarize him with scenes of carnage, as young dogs are "[illegible]" for fighting by early acquaintance with the pit. The annals of the Bonaparte family present many spectacles at which mankind may justly shudder, but none have been more fit to make angels weep than this deliberate and public endeavor to turn the mind of a youth, upon whom it was supposed the destiny of nations might hereafter depend, in the direction of bloodshed, and its attendant passions of hate, revenge, pride, and military ambition.

The question whether this man is better entitled to be called Napoleon Bonaparte, or Napoleon Bonaparte Smith, is likely to receive an early solution in favor of the latter cognomen. He has obtained, in one way and another, an immense reputation for political sagacity, and for the adaptation of means to ends. The Mexican expedition gave a severe shock to his prestige, but Mexico was too distant, and the theatre of operations too small, to fix and hold the attention of Europe for any considerable time. His proposal to England to interfere in the war in the United States, and the rebuff he then received, were galling to his pride, but were soon forgotten. He has now produced a series of events which make up a genuine test of his calibre. Four years ago, he conceived the idea of getting compensation for the successes achieved by Prussia in her war against Austria. As Prussia declined to pay him for no services rendered, and no gains received, he set about compensating himself. Four years is ample time to prepare for war, when the object is fully understood, the antagonist carefully measured, and one's resources practically unlimited. When we put together the proposed secret treaty of 1866, rejected by Prussia, the military preparations made meanwhile, and the frivolous pretext upon which the present war was declared, it is impossible to doubt that the Emperor has been giving his whole mind to this one question ever since his trailing banners were withdrawn from Mexico.

Having prepared his forces, and collected his stores, in this cold-blooded and calculating way, and having declared war against Prussia, Napoleon Bonaparte Smith sets forth, with the younger Smith as Chief Adjutant, to take command of half a million of men. In about the same space of time that the first Napoleon overthrew two empires at Austerlitz, the third has overthrown one at Saarbruck and Hagenau, to wit: the *French Empire*. Upon the same ground on which the first Emperor, in 1814, with barely 70,000 men, was holding at bay the whole of Europe, and rejecting proposals of peace from the frightened allies which would have left him the undisputed master of France, his clumsy successor, with half a million soldiers, is retreating before the armies of Germany, unable to get half of his men into action, or to keep up communications between the different wings of his army.

A London despatch of last evening announces the arrival in that city of the Prince Imperial, under the charge of a man named Smith. When Louis Phillipe made the same journey in 1848 he travelled under the name of Smith. It is a good name for travellers. Whether the person having charge of the Prince Imperial is his sire, Napoleon B. Smith, or whether the latter is expected by the next train, is a question which will be settled in a few days. It is not probable that either of them will be obliged to apply for situations on the London police, as the despatches state that Smith carried with him a large amount of jewelry, including the crown diamonds of the house of Brunswick.

IS THE EMPIRE AT AN END?

The predictions of revolutionary movements about to befall France, in consequence of her three days of defeat at the outset of her campaign against Prussia, have been so sweeping that many conservative minds are inclined to draw back, and doubt whether they can be verified. In Prussia, England, or America, such a defeat as the French have sustained might be only the prelude to a successful war. Scarcely one-half of the French army have been engaged in the recent battles, and not half of those nominally engaged have been under fire. Bad generalship has been developed by the French, and, as both Napoleon and Leboeuf are now practically removed from command, why should not the French army rally and drive the invaders from their soil? Prussians or Englishmen would do so. But we doubt if the French will. A fight upon the territory of France is always, to a Frenchman, a disgrace. No victory can retrieve the dishonor in his mind. He fights for glory, and in a war in which is no glory, a Frenchman can have no heart.

No other power than France would have declared war under the circumstances which attended the recent declaration. There was just enough of arrogance in the pretensions on which the war was based to please Frenchmen. Had it been promptly and vigorously pushed into Germany, the French army would have been sanguine and full of courage, and the war would have been popular. True, it had no merits or [illegible] justification. But France has no [illegible], and the last thing it cares for is justice or liberty. France demands only success. It is too late now to achieve either success or glory. The humiliation has fallen, and is irretrievable. This being [illegible] France requires a scapegoat, and, having [illegible] the burden of sin upon him, it would rather get the Prussian army out of France by negotiation than by the bayonet.

The position of Napoleon has, all along, been one of hollow fraud and conscious [illegible]. Notwithstanding his vast [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Emperor, having reluctantly returned, and handed his services to France in the midst of her disasters, as if conscious that Napoleon's day and power are past. Changarnier does not, of course, propose to serve in his downfall the Emperor to whom he would not cringe in his prosperity.

The rumors that Napoleon has withdrawn from active command of the army, and that the Prince Imperial and the Empress are preparing for flight, even if premature, are strictly the corollaries of each other. The moment Napoleon ceased to hold the reins of the army, his life would not be safe in France. He could not be trusted as a private citizen. He must either reign or run.

Already the attention of the Parisians is fixed on new plans and new names. The Emperor is scarcely thought of as a directing power. Palikao, Changarnier, Trochu, MacMahon are in the minds of the people. "Give us," demands the army, "Generals whom we can trust." "Give us," say the Parisians, "a Cabinet, or committee, or Council of Safety, or Regency of Generals."

For Prussia, the dethronement of Napoleon, after defeating the French armies and absorbing the French Rhine provinces, would be the climax of victory. She could not permit herself to ask or dream of more. When Bismark was asked, at Vienna, if, in case of a defeat of the French, Prussia ought not to demand the abdication of Napoleon, he answered, coolly and wisely: "No; Prussian subjects cannot afford to fight the wrongs of Frenchmen." Bismark is too cool and wise to continue a successful war one hour after the success is won and an honorable peace can be had. The creation in France, therefore, of a Republican, Orleanist, or military regency, superseding Napoleon's power, would be instant peace. There would be no offence on the part of such a government against which Prussia could draw the sword. Notwithstanding the rapid proclamations of the Empress Regent, therefore, Frenchmen cannot but feel that to get rid of Napoleon is to get rid of Prussia. Feeling thus, they have every interest in acting upon such a feeling. This is meant by the fifty-six votes in the *Corps Legislatif* in favor of kicking Napoleon overboard, and assuming the reins of government absolutely. This is meant by the unanimous welcome with which they received the resignation of the Ministry.

So long as Napoleon is in France, France cannot honorably make peace without first driving the Prussians back over the border, and that is a thing which France, in spite of herself, doubts her power to do. She certainly cannot do it without the loss of a hundred thousand Frenchmen. But France, divested of Napoleon, has no cause of quarrel with Prussia whatever. Had Prussia declared, or provoked, the war, all France would be bound to stand on the defensive. But it is a war of Napoleon only. By disposing of him it ends, without dishonor to France.

If French tongues were free, they would soon reduce the issue of the war to the exit of Napoleon. Frenchmen are rapidly resuming their freedom of speech and every utterance points toward this end. When Ollivier attempts to repeat in the Assembly, Napoleon's cant phrase, asserting that the "situation is not yet compromised," he is met by the scornful cry, "this is too audacious." When De Grammont, Napoleon's mouthpiece, denounces the proposition that the representatives of the people take charge of the government, as one for which men should be hanged, he is met by the clenched fists of the members themselves, and barely escapes physical punishment on the spot. In such an atmosphere almost any kind of revolution is more possible than the peaceful continuance of the empire.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Democratic Convention in the Thirteenth (Cairo) Congressional District of this State has nominated Colonel J. M. Crebs, the present member, for re-election, and the convention, in presenting a platform, made a jumble of political principles such as is rarely ever seen, even in bodies where the greatest political ignorance prevails. Thus, the convention declared in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," and then voted the whole case of the protectionists by declaring that "tea, coffee and sugar" should be put on the free list. That [illegible] doctrine to the letter. They insist that "tea, coffee and sugar," from which the government receives nearly $50,000,000 of revenue, and all of the tax on which is paid to the government, shall be put on the free list, in order that the tax on all the indispensable articles of domestic use, manufactured by them, shall be increased. The Democratic Convention of that district seems to have but a faint knowledge of what "a tariff for revenue only" is. Let us show them: A tariff for revenue is one where the tax is levied upon articles not produced in this country, and where the whole tax is paid into the Treasury, less the cost of collection. A tariff for protection is one where a tax is levied on articles produced in this country and also imported, and is levied to prohibit or lessen importation, so that the tax shall be paid to domestic manufacturers. Specimens of these two kinds of tariff, taken from the returns of 1868–69, are as follows:

1. A revenue tariff:

Articles.	Rate of tax.	Revenue received by government.
Tea	[illegible] per lb.	$ 9,414,[illegible]
Coffee	5c per lb.	10,[illegible],845
Total tax		$[illegible]

2. A protective tariff:

Articles.	Amount of tax.	Received by government.	Paid to private parties.
Pig iron	$[illegible],000	$1,[illegible],000	$15,000,000
Salt	[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000	2,[illegible],000
Blankets	[illegible],000,000	....	10,000,000
Cloth for cloaks	[illegible],000,000	....	[illegible],000,000
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible],744,000

The government needs a certain amount of revenue every year. Of the tax levied on tea and coffee, and, to a large extent, on sugar, the government receives every dollar paid by the people. Of the taxes levied on the other class of articles, the government receives but 4 per cent, the other 96 per cent taken from the people, being given directly, as a bounty, to the manufacturer. This convention, while declaring in favor of the first tariff by name, proposes to repeal the taxes levied for revenue only, and, by putting that class of articles on the free list, to necessitate the increase of the duties on iron and every article made from it, from hair-pin, and horse-shoe, and blacksmith's anvil, to a locomotive and a marine engine. To repeal the taxes which yield 100 per cent revenue, will require the increase of taxes which yield only 4 per cent revenue. Moreover, if the tariff was confined to tea, coffee and sugar at only the present rates, and to some twenty other articles, including spices, wines, spirits, tobacco, silks, &c., the whole tax levied by the government would be only $150,000,000, all of which the government would receive; while out of the 4,000 other articles taxed for protection, the government does not receive 10 per cent of the taxes paid thereon by the people. If we understand the deliverance of this convention, it proposes to repeal the tax on tea, coffee and sugar, now reduced to a moderate rate, and increase the tax on iron and leather goods, on cotton and woollen cloths, on the clothing of the 40,000,000 of men and women in the country, and on every plow, spade, hoe, and rake, nail, saw, horseshoe, wagon, carpet, pane of glass, knife and fork, and tea-cup used in the Thirteenth District; and Mr. Crebs accepts the nomination, pledged to make that change. The Republicans of Illinois have been fighting in Congress to abolish all these oppressive taxes, levied for bounties to private individuals, which amount, perhaps, to $400,000,000 a year, and reduce the tariff to a tax of $150,000,000 only; but here comes Mr. Crebs, and announces that he intends to vote, with Morrell and Kelley, to repeal so much of the tariff as furnishes revenue, that they may make up the deficiency by increasing the tax on the hats, shirts, and calico and woollen dresses of the men and women of his District.

It is well known that one of the cheapest and most effective restoratives of the exhausted cotton lands of the South is common salt. By reason of the tariff ranging from 100 to 150 per cent on salt, the people of the Southern States have been unable to use the article, and, therefore, they have used almost and imported what is known as "[illegible] salt," [illegible] "dung salt." With this manure, [illegible] all other [illegible] their soil and increasing the productiveness of their lands. But it happens that Mr. Denis McCarthy, who represents the Syracuse Salt Company in Congress, has induced the Treasury Department to rule, that, as "dung salt, fit only for manure," contains 20 per cent of free potash, it must pay a duty accordingly. Instead of being manure it must be regarded as potash. That such a decision could have been obtained at Washington is proof of the power of monopoly in the Treasury Department, and it is also evidence of the remorseless spirit which induces this salt company to defend their monopoly by a personal examination and analysis of the dung-piles which are thrown upon the fields. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* attributes this action of McCarthy to his zeal for the proper punishment of the rebels. What right have these men, who have been disloyal, to import manure to improve their lands and increase their crops? To deprive them of manure is, in the estimation of the salt company, the acme of loyal zeal. When is this decision to stop? All manures contain more or less of potash, salt, and other dutiable ingredients. When Congress admitted manure free of duty, it was the intention to admit all the chemicals that might be contained therein. Many of the essential constituents of guano are dutiable, but guano is admitted free as a manure, as this dung salt ought to be.

Mr. McCarthy is a candidate for re-election to Congress, and will, doubtless, make capital before his constituents by an account of his vigilant exploration of the dung-heaps at the South, and of his discovery, that, notwithstanding their villainous odor, he brought to light the exact percentage of potash found therein, and made the rebels pay a good stiff tax on it.

It is a singular coincidence that Prussia advanced into France in precisely the same order, and under the same commanders as she [illegible] into Austria, viz.: The Crown Prince commanding her left wing, Prince Frederick Charles commanding her centre, and General von Bittenfeld leading her right. One of the unexplained facts of this campaign thus far is that no official despatches received relate to the movements of von Bittenfeld, who was expected to advance on Sierck and Thionville. A military newspaper despatch states that these places have been taken, and would lead us to believe that von Bittenfeld was, perhaps, the first to place his troops in the vicinity of Metz. But no official despatches even mentioned his name. The exceeding reticence of the Prussian despatches is one remarkable feature of the campaign. We know the location of each French corps by its number and General. But of the Prussians we know almost nothing, save that certain forward movements are executed, and their general result. Even the results are confined to the simple statement which army conquered, and what captures were made. How many and what Prussian forces are engaged, how many they lost in killed or maimed, is almost entirely concealed. In the case of the right wing of the Prussian army, it is probable that the veteran General von Bittenfeld carries military reticence to the extreme, by leaving the public to read of his exploits when the war is over. The Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles may need fame for political purposes. But a Prussian General *per se* is not supposed to know that there is a public. His business is, exclusively, with the enemy.

The Empress Regent of France, upon the resignation of the Ollivier Ministry, authorized General Palikao to form a new Cabinet. General Palikao is a distinguished soldier. He was born in 1796, and is, consequently, 74 years old. At an early age he went into the military service in Africa, where he distinguished himself as a cavalry officer. He served there twenty years, attaining considerable distinction. He was then recalled to France, and appointed head of the Twenty-first Military Division. In 1860, he took command of the French expedition to China, and led the united French and English forces to Pekin. The destruction of the Chinese forts, and the great victory at Palikao, forced the Chinese to accept the obnoxious treaty. In July, 1861, on his return to Paris, he was made Senator of France, Count of Palikao, and Commander of the Fourth Army Corps. He did not participate in the Italian war, though, upon his return from China, he had been forty-two years in active service, and had fought in twenty-eight battles. What his success will be as a Minister, and how acceptable he will prove to the populace of Paris and of the Legislative Department, remains to be seen.

The population of the Twelfth Ward, as taken by the School Agent, is reported to the Common Council at 10,997. The Federal Marshal has obtained the names, ages, sex, dwelling and number of 14,102 persons who resided in that ward on the 1st of July, 1870. This shows how little dependence can be placed on the accuracy of the census taken by the School Agent. Fully 1,800 minors between the ages of 6 and 21 have been missed, and the ward will in consequence lose a relative proportion of the school funds to which it is entitled. We presume the School Agent will expect to be paid for such slothful work.

But the Twelfth Ward is not the only one that has been guessed at by the School Agent or his unfaithful deputies. He returns the census of the Eleventh Ward at 11,367 souls, while the United States Marshal has on his books the names, ages and residences of 14,988 persons, showing that the School Agent missed 3,621 persons in that single ward. Here are errors amounting to nearly 7,000 in two adjoining wards, and more than 3,200 youth belonging therein have not been returned. We would respectfully call the attention of the Aldermen to these gross blunders, made to the serious detriment of their constituents in the division of the school funds.

The Railroad Aid Question at East St. Louis—Decision of Judge Gillespie on the Adoption of the Clause in the New Constitution.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Ill. Aug. 4.

Judge Gillespie this morning decided that the separate article to the new constitution prohibiting subscriptions by municipal corporations to the stock of railroad companies went into effect to-day, and not upon the 1st of July, or after the Governor's proclamation.

On the 3d inst., an election was held in East St. Louis and a majority of votes was cast in favor of a subscription by the city of [illegible],000 to the capital stock of the "American Bottom Lime and Marble Company," and this morning a number of taxpayers made application for an injunction to restrain the city from issuing bonds, in accordance with the vote. The learned Judge held that, in case the new constitution had been defeated, the separate article mentioned would have, by its terms, formed a part of the old constitution, but that inasmuch as the new constitution was adopted, the article did not become a part of the old constitution, but of the new, and therefore could only go into effect when the new constitution did. If this article took effect either on the day of the vote or the proclamation, it would present the singular anomaly of a part of a constitution in force on one day, and another part postponed to another day. If the article became at any time a part of the old constitution, it would be a query whether it is not abrogated by the new constitution. It relieved the subject of all its difficulties to view this article as having been adopted as a part of the new constitution, since the new constitution was adopted, and not as a part of the old constitution which was on the same day rejected.

The Supreme Court will have an opportunity at an early day, by consent of parties, to settle the question.

"Contraband."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

There has been much controversy of late in regard to the happy term "contrabands," as applied to escaped slaves by General Butler. Anyone curious about this matter will find the term so applied in Captain Canot's "Twenty Years of an African Slaver," edited by Brantz Mayer, and published in 1854, on page 108. The paragraph is as follows. Speaking of the landing of a cargo of slaves in Cuba, he says: "Scandal declares that, while brokers are selling the blacks at the depot, it is not unusual for their owner or his agent to be found knocking at the door of the Captain General's Secretary. It is even said that the Captain General himself is sometimes present in the sanctuary, and, after a familiar chat about the happy landing of 'the contraband,' the requisite rouleaux are insinuated into the official desk, under the intense smoke of a fragrant cigar."

A.

GENEVA, Iowa, Aug. 7, 1870.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The new census makes the population of East St. Louis about [illegible].

—The Centralia *Sentinel* estimates the shipments of peaches from Marion County this year at [illegible].

—The Winchester *Times* states that hog cholera is raging in Scott County to an alarming extent, some farmers losing their whole stock of hogs. Mr. Lawson Johnson, of Sandy precinct, has lost over a hundred head [illegible].

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie was the tenth of a family of seventeen children.

—Auber is now [illegible] years old. In a letter to a friend he complains that his chief disease is a continued desire to sleep.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt had fifteen children by his first wife, eleven of them daughters.

—General Grant's sister, Mrs. Abel Corbin, of Elizabeth, N. J., was delivered of a girl on Friday morning last.

—Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson says that "a woman who can excel in cooking is just as noble as one who edits a newspaper, or the woman who may eventually enter our Congress or Legislature."

—G. L. H. Piche, of San Francisco, has decided to present to the University of California his private collection of minerals, valued at $80,000.

—Two centenarians have resulted from the census in Caroline County, Maryland—Jane Hutson, aged 115, and Ann Murray, aged 116.

—Jacob P. Girard left $30,000 to Vassar College, for the purchase of specimens of North American birds and the endowment of a Natural History Professorship.

—The French Academy of Sciences has awarded a prize of [illegible] francs to [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WATERING-PLACES.

The Hotels and the Company at Saratoga.

Rise of the Tavernkeeping Aristocracy.

Sketches of Saratoga Landlords.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SARATOGA, July [illegible].

It must have occurred to every traveller—particularly every foreign traveller in America—that the personal or corporate enterprise which has erected our mammoth hotels would be worth investigation. At Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and New York our hotels are majestic, but they are seen in their most aesthetic and most remarkable proportions in the lake, river, and mountain region between Saratoga and the White Hills. Who has climbed to the top of the Catskills and observed the great edifice built upon that far precipice, without insensibly lifting up his eyes to admire its proportions, even before he turns to see the twelve hundred square miles of landscape spread beneath its piazzas? Coming through the mountains of Lake George, stupefied all day with the dark green beauty of the scenery, how like a miracle the Fort William Henry Hotel stands at the foot of the lake, exceeding any palace on Como in dimensions; its piazza a huge forum, its sharp pavilions and its dome marvels of lightness and height, and the people who swarm about it more numerous than the summer guests at Windsor or Fontainebleau! At Plymouth, to note the Pemigewasset House, not unworthy of mountain mounds, at whose bases it rises! As one passes through the valleys and clefts of the Green and the White Mountains, overawed with their wild beauty, to find that man has built upon a scale relatively as extraordinary! These sensations suffer no further aggravation when Saratoga has been passed. [illegible]

[illegible]

There is said to be a good deal of [illegible] shipping occasioned by the closing of Mount Carbon, on points of Port Carbon and the Reading Railroad, the Schuylkill Canal [illegible] of the business to Schuylkill Haven, and there appears to be no remedy in the matter, as the Reading Railroad is perfectly strong enough at the present time in that particular to do as they like.

The returns of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for the past week, published yesterday, show that already the effect of the resumption is beginning to be made manifest by the increased production and the amount shipped.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

(For Resident Cadets only.)

The following gentlemen, who devote their time exclusively to the business of the Academy, compose the

ACADEMIC STAFF:

COL. THEODORE HYATT, M. A.
President and Professor of Mathematics, and Instructor in Tactics.

COL. GEORGE PATTEN, Graduate U. S. Mil. Acad.
Vice President, Professor of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, and Instructor in Tactics.

REV. A. ARMAGNAC, M. A.
Professor of Chemistry, and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Instructor in Elocution.

Capt. THOMAS J. LLOYD, Graduate U. S. Mil. Acad.
Professor of Mathematics and Military Science, and Instructor in Tactics.

REV. GRANVILLE YAGER, M. A.
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Instructor in Latin and Greek.

FELIX DE LANNOY, M. A.
Professor of French, German and Spanish, and Instructor in English Branches.

JOHN R. SWEENEY, Esq.
Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

C. S. FAHNESTOCK, M. E.
Professor of Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Drawing, and Instructor in English Branches.

J. R. K. CARTER, C. E.
Instructor in Mathematics and Tactics.

MR. ROBERT M. HOFFMAN.
Instructor in English Branches.

The Ninth Annual Session commences Wednesday, September 7.

The buildings are new and the accommodations for Cadets in all respects of the first order.

Thorough instruction in the English, Classical, and Scientific Courses.

The Department of Civil Engineering is of the highest grade, being conducted by experienced officers and supplied with abundant and expensive apparatus.

Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, Patrons of the Academy, in Chicago: W. H. [illegible], [illegible] Wentworth, Esq., [illegible]

COL. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

P. S.—Col. Hyatt will be at the [illegible] House, in Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday [illegible] and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy, and others, on official business.

CHAMPAGNE.

CONSULAR
SEAL
CHAMPAGNE.

THE COAL TRADE.

More Absolute Resumption of Work in the Collieries.

[illegible]

[illegible]MAN MURDER.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

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JOHN R. SWEENEY, Esq.
C. S. FAHNESTOCK, M. E.
J. S. K. CARTER, C. E.
MR. ROBERT M. HOFFMAN.

[illegible]

COL. THEO. HYATT.

CHAMPAGNE.

CONSULAR
SEAL
CHAMPAGNE.

THE WATERING-PLACES.

The Hotels and the Company at Saratoga.

Rise of the Tavernkeeping Aristocracy.

Sketches of Saratoga Landlords.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SARATOGA, July 31.

It must have occurred to every traveller, particularly every foreign traveller in America, that the personal or corporate enterprise which has created our mammoth hotels would be worth investigation. At Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and New York our hotels are majestic, but they are seen in their most effective and most remarkable proportions in the lake, river, and mountain region between Saratoga and the White Hills. Who has climbed to the top of the Catskills and observed the great edifice built upon that far precipice, without insensibly lifting up his eyes to admire its proportions, even before he turns to see the twelve hundred square miles of landscape spread beneath its piazzas? Coming through the mountains of Lake George, stupefied all day with the dark green beauty of the scenery, how like a miracle the Fort William Henry Hotel stands at the foot of the lake, exceeding any palace on Como in dimensions; its piazza a huge forum, its sharp pavilions and its dome marvels of lightness and height, and the people who swarm about it more numerous than the summer guests at Windsor or Fontainebleau! At Plymouth, to note the Pemigewasset House, not unworthy of mountain monde, at whose base it rises! As one passes through the valleys and clefts of the Green and the White Mountains, overawed with their wild beauty, to find that man has built upon a scale relatively as extraordinary! These sensations suffer no further aggravation when Saratoga has been passed. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LELANDS AND THE GRAND UNION.

[illegible]

Illinois and New York Constitution Making.

From Harper's Weekly.

[illegible]

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.

Official Papers Relating to Its Location.

From the Detroit Post, Aug. 9.

The following copies of official correspondence, in regard to the international position of the St. Clair Flats Canal, will be found interesting. This correspondence would seem to settle the question as to the location of the canal:

[illegible]

The Bridge Over the Ohio at Parkersburg.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Raphael

[illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend

[illegible]

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, [illegible]

CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

COBB'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BUY YOUR
STATIONERY
AT
COBB'S
Select Library
79 Washington-st.
BOOKS ARE LOANED
BY SUBSCRIPTION, OR AT
Three Cents Per Day.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of Passage Reduced.
STEAMERS SAIL DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

BASTIAT'S

SOPHISMS

OF THE

PROTECTIONISTS.

Price Reduced to 30c Per Copy.

[illegible]

The Buffalo Express says:

[illegible]

The Albany Evening Journal says:

[illegible]

The New York Herald says:

[illegible]

The Cleveland Leader says:

[illegible]

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Second Day of the Great Buffalo Trotting Meeting.

Over Twenty-five Thousand People in Attendance Yesterday.

Henry Harley Winner of the $20,000 Race, and Kansas Chief of the 2:30 Race.

Base Ball Matters in Chicago—The Pigeon Shooting Tournament.

The Turf.

SECOND DAY OF THE BUFFALO MEETING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—The second day of the Buffalo races was a still greater success than yesterday in point of attendance, the number of people present being variously estimated at from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand. The 2:20 race has been looked forward to as the crowning point of interest in the entire programme for the week, and thousands who could not make it convenient to attend during the session, have made a journey hither in order to witness this race alone.

THE FIRST RACE

[illegible]

Base Ball.

[illegible]

The Trigger.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Drainage Taxes—Sale of Real Estate—State Street Widening—Masses for the Dead.

Circuit Court.

DRAINAGE TAXES AGAIN.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Irish Ambassador" and "His Last Legs," with Mr. Collins in each, at McVicker's, this evening.

"London Frolics in 1638" at the Museum.

The Minstrels offer one of their choicest bills at the Dearborn, this evening.

Lydia Thompson Troupe in the burlesque of "Lurline," this evening, at the Opera House.

Heavy Bank Defalcation in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Aug. 10.—[illegible]

Twelve Persons Drowned at Toronto.

[illegible]

Two Soldiers Killed by a Comrade in New Orleans.

[illegible]

Murder and Suicide in Providence, R. I.

[illegible]

New Cotton.

[illegible]

THE CAMP MEETING.

Worship in the Woods at Desplaines—Over Fifteen Hundred People in Attendance.

Rules and Regulations of the Grounds—The Exercises on Yesterday.

In accordance with an interpretation of the Word of God peculiar to a certain sect, an American institution, known as the Camp Meeting, had its rise, and, in spite of all that has been said and written against it, the love for out-door worship seems to be on the increase, and whether from religious zeal or a worldly desire for novelty, the "tented woods" still attract their thousands. [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Dishonest Clerk.

[illegible]

A Strange Fatality.

[illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Sympathy for France.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

—The Kenosha *Telegraph* mentions the arrival there of a young man from Chicago, making the passage in a light row-boat [illegible]

—Colonel J. P. Sanford, traveller and lecturer, of Iowa, has just passed through Chicago on his way to the seat of war in Europe. [illegible]

—President Grant, who is at present in St. Louis, will leave that city on Saturday next for Chicago, and spend the Sabbath here.

—Miss Lydia Thompson appeared at the office of Justice Banyon, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to answer the charge of assault and battery, preferred against her by Miss Griffin. [illegible]

MOB LAW AT NOBLESVILLE, IND.

Murderer Rescued by a Mob—Officers in Charge Brutally Beaten—Mob Headed by Prominent Politicians and County Officers of Hamilton County—Disgraceful and Cowardly Conduct of the Citizens of Noblesville.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Preparations for the Industrial Exhibition in Cincinnati—Reception to be Given to Archbishop Purcell—Attempted Suicide—Obituary.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Terrible Mine Accident at Pottsville—Six Persons Killed, and Six Others More or Less Mangled.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Barren Rocks Yield Bread! [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the incomparable

LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE

In the most beautifully unique and piquant burlesque of Mr. VINCENT WALLACE'S

LURLINE;

Or, The Knight and the Naiads!

The performance will commence with the first act of the truly original Oriental Burlesque, entitled,

SINBAD THE SAILOR.

FRIDAY, August 12, benefit of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.

SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY, when Alexander Dumas' great Drama, written expressly for Miss Lydia Thompson, entitled MOSQUITO! will be produced.

GRAND THOMPSON MATINEE

Saturday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Brilliant Success of the popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist,

Mr. JOHN COLLINS.

Thursday, last night of the Comedy of

THE IRISH AMBASSADOR,

And HIS LAST LEGS.

Mr. COLLINS will sing "The Bould Soger Boy," [illegible]

Friday—THE IRISH ATTORNEY, and HOW TO PAY THE RENT.

Saturday—COLLINS MATINEE.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Crowded Houses! Crowded Houses!

SHOO FLY

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

First week of the intensely laughable sketch, PETER PIPER; Or, THE MAN ABOUT TOWN. The excruciating burlesque, YOU'RE WRONG. New songs and dances by HOGAN and HUGHES. NEW FIRST PART. PATHETIC BALLAD, &c.

Admission, [illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES TO-DAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

This evening, at 8 o'clock, the splendid old English Comedy,

LONDON FROLICS IN 1638.

This afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, Charles Dickens' Domestic Story, CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

In preparation, Robertson's last new comedy—"M. P." Also, the Musical Burlesque, BLACK EYED SUSAN; Or, The Little Bill that was Taken Up.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS

On the Lake EVERY EVENING this week, [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGE.

The Boys' and Girls' Departments are open, as usual, for two hours daily during July and August. [illegible] BUSINESS COLLEGE open throughout the year.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. [illegible] REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY R. T. LEE.

Houses and Lots at Auction

On MONDAY, the 15th day of August, [illegible]

[illegible]

R. T. LEE, Salesman.

By EDW. F. THOMAS & CO.

Auction Sale This Day,

On the premises,

North Sangamon-st.,

At 10 a. m. promptly, of Household Furniture, Sewing Machine, Linen, China, Glass, Crockery, Plated Ware, and effects.

Auction Sales to Take Place.

[illegible]

EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 151 West Madison-st.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday's Sale.

OF COMMON, MEDIUM, AND FINE

FURNITURE,

[illegible]

SECOND-HAND GOODS

[illegible]

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By D. LONG & CO.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.

This (THURSDAY) morning, August 11, at 10 o'clock,

At 52 South Wells-st.

Large assortment of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c.

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. HARVEY, Formerly Harvey & Wisdom. Capt. C. H. TYLER, Late of the River.

AUCTION HOUSE OF HARVEY & TYLER,

119, 121 and 123, cor. Fifth and Pine-sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.

[illegible]

HARVEY & TYLER.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

[illegible]

30 CRATES CROCKERY.

[illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, SOFT HATS AND CAPS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

THE SUPPLEMENTS.

The usual Supplements will be issued, to-day for mail subscribers of THE TRIBUNE, and for the city circulation of the Sunday paper to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

Strength and Position of the Opposing Armies.

The Prussians Advancing in Three Grand Divisions.

The Bavarian Army Pass the Vosges and Camp Near Saar-Louis.

Railroad and Telegraphic Communication Destroyed Between Paris and Strasburg.

Great Demoralization in the French Camp at Chalons.

AT THE FRONT.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible]

PRUSSIA.

[illegible]

CHINA.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]